

On the 22d of June, and that the second of the same month, the United States had given to the world a new and more complete and more perfect than any other nation in the world. The United States had given to the world a new and more complete and more perfect than any other nation in the world. The United States had given to the world a new and more complete and more perfect than any other nation in the world.

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part. Such persons were accordingly instituted by them, and not by the majority who were in the majority. The United States had given to the world a new and more complete and more perfect than any other nation in the world. The United States had given to the world a new and more complete and more perfect than any other nation in the world. The United States had given to the world a new and more complete and more perfect than any other nation in the world.

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ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, Saturday, April 26, 1856.

Once more Sardinia is at peace, but it is a peace which weighs heavily on our crushed hopes. The consequence is that, whatever the Government may think itself compelled to do as an outward manifestation of satisfaction, in all classes of the nation it has been received with marked coldness and sorrow. Again we poor Italians have been sacrificed; at least we feel that we have been so, for our hopes were great when England stepped forth and proclaimed that she would stand by the weak and shield them from the attacks of the strong. It is true that France was England's ally, and this made us doubt the issue, for all our misfortunes have generally found their source on French soil; and our apprehensions have proved too well founded. Still, we hoped much from the continuance of the war; and when Austria, for the second time, proposed her bases of peace, and the Emperor of the French lent apparently a willing ear to her proposals, we cherished the thought that this was a mere feint on his part—that his ambition was not yet satiated, and that he was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to strike. But the Emperor's policy was not to be deceived. He was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to strike. But the Emperor's policy was not to be deceived. He was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to strike.

The position which Sardinia occupies in the councils of Europe and in the hopes of Italy, is, I believe, not fully understood in your great Republic, and I shall endeavor to delineate it as clearly and in as few words as possible, in order that you may be able to judge of the probability of the future, it is absolutely necessary that we should be well acquainted with the present. I shall, therefore, devote the greater part of this letter to a description of things and men as they now are, without entering into details which I shall leave for a future opportunity.

When the Eastern war broke out it was necessary that Sardinia should take up a position which she might derive strength for the great mission she is slowly accomplishing. This Count Cavour and the liberal press in France, who were pressing in their desire that she should join them. It was dangerous to offend France; it was undividedly dissatisfied England; and moreover, should Austria, as there seemed every probability of her doing, join Russia, to whom she owed her existence, the opportunity would be such as would perhaps never again offer itself, of making one step—the first step—toward the deliverance of Italy from a foreign yoke. This was clearly seen, not only by the Piedmontese Government, but also by the Parliament of the country—all parties, I mean the Liberals of every shade of intensity, except the party of the Ganche, who always mistrusted the Allies, voting for the war; for the hope was in every heart, that from the Crimea the struggle would soon be transferred, so far as they were more immediately concerned, to the borders of Italy. In the position then taken, Sardinia, if she has gained no tangible advantage, has at least purchased with her blood and treasure the right to be heard; and her voice is that of oppressed Italy. She is the living, thinking head of a paralytic body—the influence of mind, here again, work a miraculous cure. It is not a mere figure of speech that Sardinia's voice is the voice of Italy. The Parliament of Sardinia contains men from nearly every other State of Italy—men who have been exiled or who have fled from the oppressors of their country, and who have been adopted by Piedmont and returned to Parliament by the popular vote; and the feeling through Italy is daily becoming stronger that if deliverance ever does come it must be received at the hands of those among them who alone have known how to free their freedom. To my countrymen, I feel that I can call all Italians my countrymen—the Parliament of Piedmont is the embodiment of their hopes. It will not be, therefore, uninteresting to your readers if I should enter into some description of the men who compose this assembly. Except the extreme "Droite," headed by Count La Mazarini—formerly King Charles Albert's Prime-Minister, before the Constitution was established—who desire the return of absolute power, a close alliance with Austria, and the re-establishment of all the privileges formerly enjoyed by the clergy, I may say that all the other parties in the House of Representatives tend more or less openly to direct the policy of our Government toward bringing about a more favorable state of things in the other States of Italy. It is the "Centre," which supports Count Cavour at the head of the Ministry, and has acknowledged him as its leader. This party has been strengthened by the ability of the Count, who, from the first, saw clearly that he could retain power only by serving the liberal tendencies of the country, and who boldly called into his cabinet men of well-known liberal convictions, such as M. Rattazzi, who was in 1849 one of the principal members of the so-called Democratic Ministry which declared war for the second time on Austria, and was defeated at Novara. The "Ganche" openly and avowedly calls for a crusade against the other Italian despotic governments, and the expulsion of the hated Austrians from the soil of Italy. This party, which looks to M. Lauro, Valerio, its chief, a man of striking energy and firmness, and a very popular speaker, is opposed to the Italian Republicans under Mazzini. I must here state that Mazzini's platform (in Piedmontese expression) being the independence of all parts of Italy from foreign dominion or interference, considering very properly that only Italy can be the first, and for the present, only Italy in view in the eyes of Italian patriots; the unity of Italy, whether under one crown or by means of a Federal Union, being in their minds a secondary consideration.

The Congress of Paris has closed the struggle in the East; but it has left the condition of Southern Europe in the same unsettled and dangerous state in which it was before, with this difference: that hopes which have been for the hundredth time crushed have awakened in the hearts of all Italians an energy, and I trust, a self-reliance that will ere long lead to new European conflicts. Evidently Italy will be the theater of the next

events. But my letter is already too long; in the next I shall describe to you more minutely the resources of Ferdinand, and the part she will be apt to play in the coming events. The bold stand she has taken in the memorandum presented by Count Cavour to the Western Powers has placed her at the head of the Italian movement, and already, as you will see by the general news, the Pope and the King of Naples have become alarmed, and the former is to send a nuncio to Paris to counteract the impression the Sardinian appeal has created there. One thing gives me heart of hope for the future: the nation here is united, and the King is sincerely devoted to the Constitution.

ITALY AT THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

Translated for THE TRIBUNE from the *Martinez Journal*, *Italia e Popolo*, April 26.

PEACE CONGRESS—ITALIAN QUESTION—(Half of Conference in Paris.)

Count Cavour—Now that your Excellency have, with so much wisdom, discussed and settled the Eastern question, have secured peace, and have, for the future, removed every cause of war, permit me to turn your attention to the wretched condition of Italy.

Count Buisson (looking at his watch)—Your Excellency, it is close upon 5 o'clock, which is dinner time.

Count Waldeck—1 beg a thousand pardons, my dear Count, it is ten minutes to 5, so that we have quite time enough to take into consideration the Italian question.

Lord Clarendon—Yes, yes—let us take up the Italian question; something must be done for Italy!

Count Orloff—What can be done for Italy?

All—What can be done for Italy?

Count Cavour—Seeing the general sympathy which the Italian question inspires, and that the minds of your Excellencies are predisposed to do something advantageous for my country, I would propose, as an efficacious remedy, a revision of the treaties of 1815—Oh! oh! oh! marks of disapprobation.

Count Cavour (continuing)—A revision of the treaties of 1815, only so far as regards the Duchies of Parma and Modena, which Piedmont would take.

Count Buisson—Will you take a pinch of snuff? offering his box.

Count Cavour—Thank you, (continuing)—which Piedmont would take as a war indemnity, and thus would relieve them from the anarchy and oppression under which they groan.

Lord Clarendon—The proposition of Count Cavour appears to me most reasonable, and as meriting most energetic support.

Count Orloff—I second energetically the proposition of Count Cavour.

Count Buisson—A proposal supported with so much warmth by England and Russia deserves serious consideration. I desire, however, to remark that the proposition of Count Cavour would establish a deplorable precedent; for if the treaties of 1815 are revised in one part, there is no reason why they should not be overhauled in all their parts. Now, if England be disposed to abandon Gibraltar, Malta and the Ionian Isles, and Russia be ready to give up Poland and Finland, held under those treaties—

Lord Clarendon (to Count Orloff)—My dear Count, are you going this evening to the ball of the Princess Matilda?

Count Orloff (to Lord Clarendon)—No, my Lord, I am invited to that of the Countess N.

Lord Clarendon (laughing)—Ah! *Mavenis sujet*. We know all about it.

Count Waldeck—The Italian question is most urgent, and must be disposed of. It is undeniable that the population of Italy suffers excessively, and that popular effervescence has attained such a pitch as to threaten some terrible explosion from moment to moment. In the present day it is not consistent with the interest or honor of Europe to have in its midst a perpetual boiling caldron of discord and revolt.

Count Buisson—Should it be deemed expedient that other portions of Italy be occupied—if more military commissions be requisite—Austria is ready to make any sacrifices to insure tranquility in Italy and in Europe.

Count Waldeck—Quite the contrary my dear Count. Your military commissions and violent repressions breed discontent and kindle revolt.

Count Buisson—I thought that in France all was tranquility.

Count Waldeck—True! Tranquility reigns in France. But I insist that the groans of the oppressed and martyred Italians create feelings of pity and horror throughout civilized Europe.

Count Buisson—Ah! I know. That is the great misfortune of my Government. Groans of the Italians! We are really to be pitted! Whenever my Government is forced to inflict even so slight a punishment, that has to be done at home before the eyes of all; thus everything is known, is seen, is heard. It is a fatality that my Government does not possess some means of preventing those wretched persons from shocking the honest and sensitive by their cries. If we had but the good fortune to hold some remote, isolated region—a Siberia, or a Cayenne—sopore, my dear Count, do your transportation to Cayenne count-time to be as numerous as ever?

Count Waldeck—Really I do not know. Among us no one cares about such trifles—they are only contemptible socialists.

Lord Clarendon—What most horrifies the friends of humanity and makes men shudder is, that there are so many capital punishments in Italy.

Count Buisson—Executions in Italy! My God! How can you make such an assertion, my Lord? How ill-informed must your Excellency be! Capital punishments in Italy! What nonsense! (laughing).

Count Cavour—Can you deny that there are executions in Italy?

Count Buisson—Nothing worth mentioning, my dear Count—barely two or three hundred a year.

Count Cavour—Pardon me, the executions, including Lombardy, Romagna and the Neapolitan territory, far exceed that number.

Count Buisson—I may err as to a hundred or so, but not beyond that, I assure you.

Lord Clarendon—Anyhow, your Excellency, such a state of things cannot last long, and a remedy must be applied in time. I propose to the Congress to address to the government of his Holiness, as likewise to the several Princes of Italy, respectful yet energetic remonstrances, to induce them to concede such wise reforms and found such liberal institutions as the age and the civilization of Italy require.

Count Buisson—The measure suggested by Lord Clarendon is derived from that sage and profound policy which has always distinguished eminent British statesmen. Recommended respectfully and submitted matters to the wisdom of the several Governments, is the only friendly way to deal directly on the evils, and eradicate them. When I say *only*, I intend to signify those little inconveniences inseparable from every form of government, and which may exist in the Italian States, I guarantee that the Italian Government will accept with gratitude and respect the advice of this Congress, and that the most salutary results will follow which Gregory XVI. received the memorandum of 1851, and the tears of tender emotion shed by Pius IX. on reading the reforms which were destined to be the fidelity of his subjects, contained in the letter of Ney! Poor Italy! Father.

Lord Clarendon—The King of Naples might at all events be constrained to maintain the Constitution of 1848.

Count Buisson—I beg your Lordship's pardon; the King of Naples is an independent Sovereign just as much as any other monarch, and has the Divine right of governing his subjects in the way he may consider to be most suitable. You may, therefore, advise, but not constrain him.

Lord Clarendon—Most just, Count. But the King of Naples were to uphold the Constitution.

Count Buisson—Of course he did! All Constitutions are made to be sworn to, though it does not for that follow that they are to be maintained. What says your Excellency of France upon that head?

Count Waldeck—Your Excellency, it is close upon

5 o'clock; do let us devote the precious remaining moments to something efficacious for Italy.

All—Yes! Let us do something efficacious for Italy.

Count Orloff—What can be done for Italy?

All—What can be done for Italy?

Villamarina—An idea! (general surprise).

Count Cavour—An idea!—Impossible!

Villamarina—An idea! Your Excellency. I propose that, to do something efficacious for Italy, this Congress should bestow a vote of commendation upon the King of Piedmont.

All—Bravo! Bravo! Seconded! Seconded!

Count Buisson—I have no objection to vote a commendation to the King of Piedmont—on condition, however—

Count Cavour—What condition? Perhaps to suppress the Constitution?

Count Buisson—No; on the contrary, that it be carried out with the same sincerity that has been observed up to the present day.

All—That's useless—quite useless—he will do that of his own accord. Our commendation shall be unconditional.

Count Buisson—I vote for the commendation on condition that the Government of Piedmont undertake, as heretofore, to transport to America at its expense the exiles we may expel from our frontier.

All—That's useless—quite useless—he will do that of his own accord. Our commendation shall be unconditional.

Count Buisson—Well, then, since you wish it—to prove the sincere and ardent desire on the part of the House of Austria to make any sacrifice for the prosperity of Italy—I will unconditionally vote for the commendation.

All—Bravo! Bravo! *Viva il re di Piemonte!* Now to dinner—to dinner—to dinner.

The Conference breaks up amid general satisfaction.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

FRESHYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—OLD SCHOOL—FIFTH DAY.

The Assembly met, and opened their session as usual. The Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of the Committee on the Fund for Disabled and the Families of Deceased Ministers, presented a report advocating a more liberal estimate upon the ground of justice. A minister reported expended \$2,000 in his education—and this amount, among the 22,000 ministers of the denomination, to \$4,400,000. This sum, if invested in the ordinary business of life, would make all independent; and as the life and emoluments of a minister are not so great as those of a layman, the benefit of his family, it was but just that the Church should make some provision for him. The report closes with a series of resolutions calling for funds, and appointing a Committee to correspond with the various Synods and Presbyteries for the purpose of raising money to induce them to modify their plan of operations as to make their fund the nucleus of a suitable fund for the relief of such persons.

The report was made the second order of the day for to-day, and

B. G. NORTHROP, of the General Association of Massachusetts addressed the assembly, presenting Christian Salvation. They had an army of 1,042 undergraduates of their colleges, and had been favored with revivals of religion, within the last year especially, in their colleges and their academies. Professor in Harvard College, who acknowledged, he said, the Eternal Sonship of God in his Review, and avowed his dislike of the name Unitarian. The cause of Temperance received their attention, and the Maine Law was executed in the towns and villages of the State, they felt strongly interested that slavery should be extended no further, and that it should be ultimately removed.

The Moderator replied briefly, but without mentioning the subject.

The Rev. M. M. MALTBY, delegate from the Maine General Conference, after the usual salutations, read a statement of the condition of Presbyterianism in Maine. They had 17,000 members and 245 churches, with 15,000 Sabbath-school scholars.

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corresponding members, delegates from Dutch Lutheran, Campbellites, Baptists and the New School—bodies not in correspondence with this body. That last exception was stricken out. An exception was taken to last session, among other things, in the name of the Assembly, and the book was not passed, because it had not been by the Synod for three years, and because, at the last meeting of the Synod, there was not a constitutional quorum.

Mr. BARKS, from Arkansas, reminded the Assembly that in Arkansas they had not the railroad of travel which they had here, they had not railroads, or even ferries.

The Assembly then adjourned until this morning at 9 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—NEW SCHOOL.

This body met yesterday, agreeably to adjournment, at the Rev. Dr. Adams's Church, Madison square. After a half hour appropriated to devotional exercises, the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. HICKOCK called the Assembly to order.

In anticipation of a discussion upon the subject of Slavery, attendance was unusually large, both of commissioners and citizens and ladies.

The Rev. THORNTON D. MILLS, of Indiana, expressed a hope that during the debate that would undoubtedly take place, commissioners would not allow themselves to be actuated by fraternal feelings, and that no expressions of feeling, which should not conduct themselves as political agitators.

Dr. ASA D. SMITH, who offered the majority report, said he was not a votary upon the Slavery question. He abhorred the system from the lowest depths of his heart, and if there could be any power depth found here, which he could not find, he would search it out. At the same time, he trusted that he had a great deal of charity with reference to individuals. There were slaveholders the latchet of whose shoes he was unworthy to untie. He drew a difference between the individual and the system, and the subject he regarded as appropriate to be discussed.

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